

though he had costed by a company
of vnknown people, notwithstan-
dyng that Le Seigneur de Sansac,
warned hym to stay, tellinge hym,
Sir yonder is the king, the Consta-
ble answering that he knew it well
enough.

Aboute this tyme, my Lorde the
Prynce of Condee hauynge taken
leue of the kynge and the Quene to
go home to his house and being ar-
riued at Paris, desyring to prouyde
for the daungers whiche threathned
the towne, departed thence, vppon
the Quens sending for him, to mete
with the king and her at Ponceaux
where he toulde them that whych
he feared, and that to auoid the trou-
bles it should be well done, that the
sayde D. of Guise (who was repo-
ted to come with greate power and
stronge hande, in contraryng the
kinges ordynances) at the lest might
not passe throughe the towne of Pa-
ris, which aduice was well allowed
by the Quene and the kinge of Na-
uarre, and accoordinge to the same,
the sayde Lady wrote very expresse-
ly to the Duke of Guise being then
at his house of Pantueil, prayinge
him

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to the Quenes

Maiestie.

Cum priuilegiō Regiæ Maieſtatis.

An History

*briefly contayninge that whiche hath
happened sens the departure of
the house of Guise, the Con-
stable, and other from
the Court being at
S. Germanis, untill
this present.*

(*)

ESAYE THE XLV.

¶ Cursed be he that resisteth
his maker,

1562.

vv. s.

R

1841

to the Court of the Admiralty

in the year 1841

the Court of the Admiralty

in the year 1841

the Court of the Admiralty

in the year 1841

the Court of the Admiralty

(2)

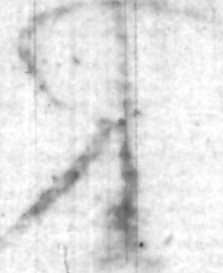


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An Historye briefely
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[*]

ESAYE THE XLV.

¶ Cursed be he that resisteth
his maker.

The Queene ha-
ving according to her
accustomed goodnes)
accepte the charge of
the gouernemente of
thys Kealme, offered
vnto her by the Estates, and by the
consent & motion of the king of Fra-
uatre, and my Lordes his brethren,
& Cousins, the Princes of the blood:
doing therein the office of a mother,
aswell towarde the Kyng, as to-
warde her subiectes, hath well de-
clared

A. ii.

clared that she had nothing more to
harte, then to geue order touchinge
the troubles and tumultes risinge
by meanes of religion: Not hauing
ceased to find out through her wis-
dome and carefulnes, all the reme-
dies and meanes, that haue bene
thought diuisable to this effect. Af-
ter that she hadde knowen by exam-
ples past, that the rigour of lawes,
and strict execution coulde doe no
good, and contrariwise that thrashes
of one burned did reise by an infinit
number of others, of the same opi-
nion, and like constancye, and that
also it was not sittynge to the age
nor disposicion of a yong Prince, to
begynne his reigne by sheddinge of
blood, and hauing sithens likewise
followed and executed the determi-
nacions agreed vppon, in the late
time of kinge Fraunces the laste at
Fountainebarne whiche was to as-
semble all those which would come
to make anye demonstration tou-
ching the maner of religion, and to
deuyse if that by anye meane of
conference, the saide troubles and
sturies might be brought to an end:
and hauing lastely left nothing vn-
done

done, whiche myghte serue to the
common quiet and tranquillitie, she
hath bene constrained in thende (to
appease these byzozes) to take the
remedy of the Edict made in Janu-
ary last, in loking for the end of the
generall counsaile, to satisfy by this
meanes (at the lestwise in some par-
tye) the very earnest complainct and
request of the states of this Realme.

And albeit by meanes of the son,
the Quene had genen all men great
occasion of contentacion, hauing fol-
lowed therein thadvice of the mosse
notable and piked companye out of
all the Courtes of Parlamente of
this Realme, and hauing therein ob-
serued all the solemnite, that coulde
be wysshed, yet neuertheles some (of
whom we will speake herafter) per-
haps not wel pleased for some other
cause (as indede it is harde to please
euery man) they determined to hin-
der the executiō of thedict, by al the
meanes they coulde, together. With
this determinacion of the Quene,
hauinge taken weapon in hande,
came to be about the kinges person
and the Quenes, aucthorizing them
selues with their Princes, and abu-

King the Kinge of Nauarres authori-
ty, against my Lord the Prince of
Condee, who desirous on the other
side to maintayne that whiche was
graunted to the states, did also arme
himselfe to stay their rage and fury,
and to resist the same to his power.
And forasmuch as many may be ig-
norant of the particuler dyscourse
of this tumulte, and speciallye the
causes and reasons that maye haue
moued and may moue thone partye
and thother, I thought I shuld do a
thing no lesse acceptable then profi-
table, to set them forth, & giue them
trulye tunderstande to all men and
specially to them which are minded
to serue and feight on thone side or
thother, to the ende that the playne
trueth of the thyng knowne to all
menne, euerye one maye the better
iudge whiche side of the twoo, hath
moost reason with them, and is best
grounded for the cause of their en-
tery into armes.

These shall be to let them vnder-
stand, that the Quene being readye
to assemble a good & notable num-
ber of presidentes and counsellors,
out of all the parlamentes of thys
Realme

Realme, to consult vppon some ne-
cessary remedy, for the ceassing of the
troubles, and answering the request
of the states, desiring very instantly
to haue Churches appointed them.
The house of Wyse beganne to
murmure and saye, that they sawe
wel, that the matter wolde come to
an Interim, and by thys meanes
abolishe the religion of the Church
of Roome, and that this was not
the meanes to slake and lay downe
the troubles, which (they saide) pro-
ceeded not but of the sufferance of
those who gaue so easy entry to the
Heretiques, to plant and sow here-
sies, and throughte the neglygence
and bearinge of the Maiestres and
Ministers of Justice, and so procea-
dinge further, beganne by couloza-
ble termes, to blayme the Queene
for her ouermuch softnes, and open-
lye to accuse the kynge of Nauarre
(who truelye hath bene one that
hath asmuche holpen to plant, and
set forwarde the Religion in thys
Realme, as presently vnder his au-
thoritye some do assaye to renouge
and supplant the same) & my lordes
bys brethren, and other Prynces

of the blood, in blaminge their ma-
ner of gouernment, and castinge v-
pon theym all the faulte, even as
thoughe the troubles had not bene
stirred befoze this kinges raigne ad-
dyng further, that if the wayes to
roote out heresydes, holden by the
Kynge heretofore, had bene follo-
wed, that they should not haue fal-
len into these inconueniencies, and
that thonely remedy had bene to re-
proue theim, & to obserue The dict,
made in July last befoze to driue a-
waye all the Wynysters, and not to
permitte any moze assemblies, and
that it should haue bene easy by this
meanes, to cause tholde religion, to
be kept by right, & that therefore se-
ing al thinges proceade contrary to
their mindes, they hadde rather de-
part from the Court (as indede they
did,) about the end of Nouember last
past giuing men clerely tunderstand
their discontentacion, which within
few dayes after increased sumwhat
moze, by meanes of the processe,
made against y Duke de Nemours,
stirred vppe by theym, to go aboute
the taking and conueyinge awaye
with him by force, the Duke of Or-
leans

leauus , and so haupng him at the deuocion to make him the heade of their enterpryse wherof we wil here no further intreat.

And now that the Duke of Guise and his bzethzen were departed the Courte, they began euen furthwith to practise by all the meanes they coulde, to bzing their pourposcs to passe, whiche was to retourne with greater fauour & aucthoriti, then (as they thought) they departed thens.

And takynge the title of religion, they assay, to win and draw to their partye (by thelp of the Popes Legat (Madame de Guise vncl) the King of Nauarre & the Constable. Which thei in thed easely brought to passe, that is to say, the kyng of Nauarre, by inducinge of him into a bayne hope, to be agayne inuested in hys kyngdom of Panarre. And that the Pope should recompence the kyng of spaine, so that the sayde kyng of Nauarre woulde mayntayne the Church of Rome, and the said Constable, by the meanes of a matter in compromise touching a controuersy betwene them concerninge the landes of the Lordship of Dampmar-
tin

tyr to whom also it was p^{ro}poned,
that if this religion) which is called
new) toke place, that the same shuld
be a planke to stepp^e ryght vpon, to
the request made by the states, which
was to thende that the sayde house
of Guise, he himselfe, and the Mar-
shal S. Andze, and others should be
called vpon to giue account of the
exceeding large giftes receyued by
thē of the treasure of y^e Realme ther
by to helpe to discharge the king of
his deptes, which matter also serued
to pourpose to bzing in to them the
Maresshall S. Andze, beinge other-
wyle drawē therto by the Cardynal
of Turnon, whiche also was a per-
tye, besydes other matters whyche
the tyme may discover.

3
Having thus deuised their plat, they
ceased not to sollicite the Kinge of
Nauarre, to declare himselfe to bee
for the pope. The king of Nauarre,
began euen furthwith openly and
before all the worlde, to shewe that
he woulde mainteine the Romysh
religion, he droue away from about
him the Ministers, he goth to Masse
to the mooste notable Churches of
Paris, goeth about to constraine by
all

all meanes the Quene of Nauarre,
and my Lord the Prince, his sonne,
to go thither also : and to be short,
there is nothinge that he doeth not.


And albeit that he was pzeuue at
the making of the Edict set furth in
Januarie, and likewise allowed the
same, notwithstandinge he was so
solicited & practised, that the mat-
ter beyng moued to be spoken of in
the Court of parlement, for the in-
timating therof he being arriued at
Paris for thys purpose, dyd in dede
nothinge in it at al. And on thother
side the bishop of Auxerre his hous-
holde seruaunt, did so muche vnder
bande by procuringe of fautozs and
secret handlyng, by giuinge secret
intelligence to the pzesidentes, and
some of the counsellors of the sayde
parlement, of the determinations
of the D. of Guise, that Thedict by
this meanes was staid, from being
verisfyed. The prouost of the mar-
chauntes at Paris, on thother side
stirred by the same meane, together
with certain factions merchauntes,
dyd so muche by oppositions, wise,
and goynge to and fro one in an o-
thers necke, that the second time he
stayed

stated the said verification (whereunto the number of Church men hopes much) (which made the third parts of the sayde Court of parliamente & was framed in a maner altogether for the Popes appetit so as in the end the Edict could not be suffered to be verified, but by meanes of assistance geuen by my Lorde the Prince of la Roche Sur yon, sent by the king to this ende to the sayde Court, whose presence & reuerence made the sayde oueropen partialitie, beinge in the sayde Court ashamed, which then was disseuered, and banished away to the greate confusion of the factions partye.

83 In this meane tyme the Duke of Guise ceased not on thother part to vse his practise in Hauarne a towne of almaine where he was, and pressed men of warre, to haue them ready at neede. Seinge perfectlye that this enterpryse could not be brought to passe, without force of Armes, so as the said house of Guise, the Constable, and the Marshall S. Andre, perceyuing this Edict to be thus verified, to their great grieve, and displeasure, he determined further besides

hides their first intentes and purpo-
ses, to come strong & armed into the
towne of Paris, and from thence to
the kinges Court, to thintent they
beinge first sealed of the towne, to-
gether with the persons of the king
and Queene, they might then moze
easely execute their enterprize: and
the Duke of Guise to geue a moze
honest coloꝝ of his retorne, procured
that he shuld be sent so by the kinge
of Nauarre, and that withoute the
Quenes knowledge. The said Con-
stable at the same tyme willinge to
take occasion, to departe frome the
Court discontented, hauing within
a fewe dayes gone twise oute of the
Court, at the last tyme entred in to
so earnest a standing in wordes with
the Quene, that she bare good wit-
nes of the small respect he had to the
honoꝝ and reuerence he bare towar-
des her. And as foꝝ the marshall S.
Andze not satisfyinge himselte with
tharrogante refusall made by him
to go to his gouernment and charg,
vpon the trust he reposed in his fac-
tion, (by whom he perceiued himself
vpholden) he stode in termes befoze
the counsaile with the sayde Lady,
with

with such countenance and words
as declared small obedience.

Havinge then brought forth their
enterprises thus farre forward, the
Duke of Guise retourning from his
journey into Almain, to geue know
ledge firste of all others, the hostile
enemite that he bare towarde religion,
which he minded to persecute,
and all them also which would fa
uour the same, toke his way of a set
purpose throughe a Towne of
Champaigne called Massy, beinge
informed that there was in the same
a reformed Church: and being there
arrived and accompanied with cer
taine menne of warre he made there
such and so cruel a bochery & slaugh
ter of poore people the kinges sub
iectes, that there were no fewer the
foure scoze personnes killed, and as
many or moze hurt, amonges whom
ther were women and litle children
altogether assembled withoute any
weapons, to heare the Sermon, and
to pray vnto god after their accusto
med fashon.

The feare hereof being brought to
paris, all men of one syde and other
were greatly troubled, loking vere

ly, that this was not but the begin-
nyng of a greate myschiese, and
streight waies the rumoz was spzed
abzoade euery where, that the D. of
Guise came in armes with a greate
company, with determination vt-
terly to supppresse all the reformed
Churches. The which also for their
partes, in consideracion, that it see-
med the kinges Edict could not de-
fend them against the violence & fu-
ry of their enemies, stode vpon their
gard, hauing first sent to the Quene
certain personages of al sorts, to re-
quire Justyce at her handes, for the
murthers commytted at the sayde
place of Massy. The Quene beyng
then come to Ponceaur wyth the
king in a maner alone. The king
of Nauarre, the Mareshall S. An-
drie, the Mareshall Bisac, and o-
thers being at Paris, whither sone
after came y Constable: Who com-
ming from his house thytther, wyth
the boole beires and of hys frendes
and seruauntcs, met (nere vnto S.
Denis) the king and the Quene, go-
ing to Ponceaur, and withoute do-
ing of any duty to them, hastenynge
to winne Paris, passed by theym as
thoughe

though he had costed by a company
of vnknown people, notwithstanding
that Le Seigneur de Sansac,
warned hym to stay, tellinge hym,
Sir yonder is the king, the Constable
answering that he knew it well
enough.

Aboute this tyme, my Lorde the
Prynce of Condee hauynge taken
leue of the kynge and the Quene to
go home to his house and being ar-
riued at Paris, desyring to prouyde
for the daungers whiche threathned
the towne, departed thence, vppon
the Quens sending for him, to meete
with the king and her at Ponceaux
where he tolde them that whych
he feared, and that to auoid the trou-
bles it should be well done, that the
sayde D. of Guise (who was repo-
ted to come with greate power and
stronge hande, in contraryinge the
kinges ordynances) at the lest might
not passe through the towne of Pa-
ris, which aduice was well allowed
by the Quene and the kinge of Na-
uarre, and accoordinge to the same,
the sayde Lady wrote very expresse-
ly to the Duke of Guise being then
at his house of Pantueil, prayinge
him

him to come and mete the kynge at
Monceaux, declaring vnto him, the
desire she had to se him, and to feast
him in her house. The sayd Duke of
Guise sent worde vnto her, for aun-
swere, that he could not come to her
for that he was busyed and letted in
banquetting of his frendes whiche
wer come to se hym. Afterwarde the
Quene hauinge againe written to
the sayde Duke of Guise letters of
the sentens, receyued no answers
at all from him. But after he had
interteined his frends, (in folowing
the determinacion of thenterpryse)
tooke his waye to Paris, thoughe
it were further of from him, then
to goo meete the kynge and the
Quene at Monceaux, whiche was
nerer hande.

Thus the Duke of Guise accom-
panied with the Constable, the D.
Dammate, the Marshal S. Andre, &
others of Counsaill in their enterpryse
came into Paris by S. Denys gate,
(though his right way were to haue
entred by S. Martyns gate,) ma-
kinge hys entrey in open armure,
whiche was the state he kept conti-
nualtye, since hys dayes woorked at

Wth ally. And there assisted him like-
wise at this entry the p^{ro}uost of the
Marchauntes, and thre of them Es-
cheving against al custome, who (as
he is a lighte and a factious person)
went to receyue hym, wth a verpe
greate company and with great ac-
clamations made by people subo^z-
ned therunto, as if the king himself
were entred in person, in so muche
as they cried aloud, God saue the Duke
of Guise without that, (notwithstan-
ding the said Duke o^r others of
his company made any demonstra-
tion that the same did at all dislike
them: And immediatly after y^e said
D. of Guise was thus arriued & re-
ceyued into the towne of Paris, the
said Constable, the Marshall S. An-
drie & the Marshall Brisac, began to
hold daily a p^{ri}uate counsaile amōgs
theym selues, forbearinge to call to
theim the Prince of Condee, beinge
there p^{re}sent wth theim. W^hyle
these things were in hand, the king,
the Quene, and the king of Nauar-
re remayninge as yet at Ponceaur.
The Quene (hauing had aduertise-
mente from thre places, that is to
saye, from Portugall, Spayne, and
Savoy,

Sauoy, of enterpryse of the house of
Guise, minding to lease then of the
persons of the king and her, & of all
those things which she findeth true
at this day: she determined to hasten
her departure, & to retire her self to
some place of safety. And hauing im-
parted her letters to the king of Na-
uarre, they departed from the saide
place & came to Melun, pourposyng
to haue attained to Orleans: and
sodenly there arriued the prouost of
marchantes suborned for the nones,
cryng vpon the Quene, & if she reti-
red from Paris al was lost, sayng &
& Prince of Condee was ther with a
great nuber of men, protestyng, that
al & euill which might happen shuld
be turned vpon her, & not vpon him,
with manye other lyke foolishhe and
rashe deuises set forth then by him:
So as though the said Lady be a la-
dye of singuler vertue and constan-
cy, beinge neuerthelesse put in
seare of all sides, agreed to goo to
Fontaniebleau: And the prouost
of Marchantes hauinge thus farre
wonne her, beganne to tell her,
that the Cytizens of the Towne

B. ii.

of

of Paris were vnarmed, and that
the Prince of Condee was then ar-
med, that the said Citizens were in
great danger, and he dyd so much
with her that he obtained, that their
armure shuld be restozed vnto them,
whych in deede were befoze taken
from them, & put within the towne
house, to pzeuent troubles & sturres
which were befoze in the said town,
and beganne again after they were
restozed. And furthermoze the mea-
nes of the said prouost of Marchaun-
tes was non other, but to strengthe
the Duke of Guise alwayes in the
towne, knowing wel that he would
retire himselfe thither beyng ones
seased of the persons of the king and
Quene. The Prince of Condee was
in thys meane tyme wythin the
towne of Paris, wyth some whych
then were about hym, beyng kepte
there at the request of diuerse of the
reformed religion, who feared much
the armed vyolence of the Duke of
Guise and in deede hys pzesence dyd
stay much, that there was no trou-
ble and that the bulgar people, whi-
che alreadye began to be puffed vp,
wyth a vaine hope, vppon the D. of
Guises

Guises comming, durst not execute
nor begin any folish enterpryse. The
towne hauing bene durynge hys abode
there in great quiet and restey,
they that came thither euil disposed,
and durst not as then to utter them-
selues, as in dede they did afterwar-
des, when they saw they were alone
and no moze kepte backe with thys
brydle & seing that by meanes thereof
of they could not execute their pur-
pose neither at Paris nor elsewhere,
they did so much in thend, that they
caused the king of Nauarre to come
vnto them, vsing still the meanes of
their prouost of Marchantes, which
went to call vpon him, that his pre-
sence was nedeful at Paris for the
danger of byzozes. The king of Nauarre beinge then
arriued, the Duke of Guise and all
his traine were verie glad, and be-
gynninge to kepe their counsaill as
they did befoze, and causing the kinges
ministers, presidentes, counsel-
loze & officers of the towne to come
vnto them, they made them under-
stande that thys was in dede the
kinges counsaill, as kept by the chief
officers of the Realme, and so they
made their consultacions together
B.iii. with.

without calling the saide Lorde the
Princke of Condee vnto theym, no
more then they did before. Al which
consultacions were greatly suspec-
ted, specialle to men of honour and
qualitie, who coulde not be perswa-
ded, that it was nedefull or lawfull
to kepe the same thus apart, and se-
uered from the counsaill remaininge
about the king and the Quene, and
namely seing the said Lorde Princke
was present there, and yet nothinge
was committed vnto him. Al
those which had neuer so litle know-
ledge of the affaires iudged verily,
that this was nothing elles, but a
continuaunte of a practise, whiche
was framed a great while before,
that which didde the more confirme
this opinion, was the discontenta-
cion which was well knowne to be
in theym of the house of Guise the
Constable, & the Marshal S. Andre,
wherof we haue spoken here before.

The chief ende of all these coun-
selles was, to make themselues wel
assured of the towne of Paris, and
to driue the Princke of Condee out of
the same, as he which muche hinder-
ed their enterpryse: To go and sease

them

theimselfes of the personnes of the
kinge and the Queene, and after to
bringe theym into the saide towne,
wherby hauinge thone and thother
at their commaundement, they might
there the better bring to passe the
execution of their enterpryse. And for
asmuch as the presence of the sayde
Lorde the Prince, did greatly offend
the Duke of Guise, not willinge to
go out of the towne so longe as the
Prince shoulde be there, notwith
standyng that in commyng to Paris
he caused it to bee brouited that he
would not lye there but one nyght,
he deuised to cause a report to goe,
that the said Prince was at Paris
accompanied with a greate number
of gentelmen, & that the towne fea
ringe to be sacked had prayed him to
tary for the defence of it. Whiche the
Prince vnderstandyng, to take a
way all occasion of malicious suspi
cion falslye deuised, offered inconti
nently to the Cardinall of Burbon
deputed as then gouernoure of the
town of Paris, y he was readye to
go forth of one of the gates, when y
D. of Guise shuld go out at an other.
The Marshal Montmorency y right
B. III

gouvernoure of the towne then be-
ynge dyscharged, at the instigacy-
on of the prouost of Marchauntes,
as one whom he thought to wise &
considerate for to endure his facti-
ons, and suborned seditions.

But the Duke of Guise havyng
refused to accept this office, the said
Lord Prince, being aduertised that
the Quene desired that they should
depart of thone syde and thother, &
for this cause, the king of Nauar-
re was come to Paris, was so rea-
dy & so willing to obey this commaun-
dement, that albeit he had bene sick
in hys bed twoo dayes together, he
staid not for al that readily to with-
draw himself with all his company,
drawing streight home to his house
of La Feate, with mynd to sende a-
way al his company, if the Duke of
Guise had done the like. But the
Duke of Guise havyng that he re-
quired went in such furniture of ar-
mure as he was, to mete with oure
yong kinge, and the Quene his mo-
ther at Fontainebleau, where seinge
her self, on al sides, compassed about
wth armes and force against her wil,
& expresse commaundement, she found
herself in great feare.

In

In this meane season the Prouost
of marchauntes, desirous too make
the towne of Paris well assured to
the deuotion of the house of Guyle,
lened immediatly the number of. xv
hundzeth men for the garde therof,
withoute any assēble of the townes
men, or determination of the, ther-
vpon first made. Whereas befoze he
had (as farresfoozth as he could) refu-
sed to receyue onely thzee hundzeth
men, appointed by the kyng to the
sayde Marshall Montmoency, be-
inge governour. And the same refu-
sall made, after many assemblies of
the towne called to this ende, alled-
ginge as then that it was againste
the priuileges and franchises of the
same, not hauinge bene accustomed
to haue any other garde thenne the
garde of the burgeses, and with the
number of fiftene hundzeth menne,
thus established by him, he gaue fre
libertie too the citiezens to furnishe
thegm selfe, and vse those weapons
whiche had ben restored vnto them,
whiche thing was executed wth such
and insolency by the vulgare peo-
ple, as it semed too bee a frontiere
towne in the time of hostilitie, seing

that there was nothinge sene nor
heard of all sides, but weapons and
artillary together with many rob-
beries and outrages, specially done
vpon them, whiche were of the reli-
gion (whiche they call new) goinge
or cominge frome thassemblies, too
serue God and to heare his woorde,
in such sort as the Marshal de Ter-
mes, willinge one daye to stay such
force, was there him selfe in greate
hazard of his person, and coulde not
so prouide, but that ther were forth
within his pzesence fyue or six mur-
ders committed, his owne folkes in-
tured, without that any iustice hath
therof ben done, no more the was of
other violēces perpetrated through
the fury of the people. For the duke of
Guise and the Cōstable them selfs,
who came after to Paris, sente for
the Prouost of the sayde lorde Mar-
shal, and afterward for the Lieute-
nant crimines of the same tolon, to
whome (with soze threathings, and
castinge of them in feare) they gaue
very expresse commaundement, too
suppresse thinformatiōs of the cause
whiche they hadde befoze them, and
to

to set those at libertye, whome they
had enprisonned.

It happened that the sayde lord
prince hauing ben at his house, took
his waye for to returne to the court
as he had promised to doe immedi-
ately after the feast of Easter, whi-
che the house of Guise hauinge vn-
derstoode, sende woorde forth with
to the Mayor of the marchantes,
to stande vpon his garde, and spe-
cially to let, that the sayde Prince
shoulde not entre into the towne.

Wherewith suche diligence was vsed
by the sayde Mayor, that immedi-
ately, and without further assemble
of the towne (as he is wont to do) he
signified to all the quartermasters
of the towne, to goe & warne all the
houses of the same, that euery man
shoulde be in a readines, and after-
wardes hauing caused all the barre-
chaynes of the towne to be drawen
(whiche hath not bene accustomed
nor sene too bee done; but in tyme
of hostilitie and greate daunger,
and whenne the ennemye appro-
cheth) hee armed hym selfe: and
accompa-

& accompanied with all the archers
and harquebousiers, and many mar-
chautes of the towne of Paris, he
made his muster in the same: and as
the said lord Prince passed by, nere
Paris, with those whiche accompa-
nied him, going to lodge that night
at saint Cloud, and thinkinge no-
thinge lesse then to desire too entre-
into the sayd towne, the Prouost of
the marchants caused ordinaunce to
be continually shot of, in such sorte
as there is no remembraunce, that
there hath suche a stirre ben sene in
the saide towne these hundred yea-
res & more, what daunger of warre
soeuer hath happened in this realm.

83 Allone as the saide house of Guise
vnderstoode, that the saide lord the
Prince drew streight towarde the
court, well considering that his pre-
sence in that place should not be for
their furtheraunce, and would lette
them to bringe awaye the king and
the Queene to the towne of Paris,
to haue thone and thother in theyr
power, accordinge too their first de-
uise: euen sodenly abusing the king
of Nauarres authorite, whom they
had & yet haue altogether on theyr
side,

side, did so much as he came freight
to tell the Queene, that she must de
parte from Fontainebleau, for the
suertie of the Kinges person, layng
maliciously too the Princes charge
that he woulde come to sease of the
Kinges person. Whiche the Quene
freighte hercuppon woulde haue
dissuaded vnto the king of Nauarre
declaringe vnto him that it was no
meanes credible, beinge greatelye
amased with this matter; The king
also sayinge that he woulde not go
from Fontainebleau. But the sayde
kyng of Nauarre, thrust forwarde
by the saide house of Guyse, whose
saue that otherwise their purpose
was broken, spake againe too
the sayde Ladye, sayinge that she
muste nedes departe, and that hee
went to take the kyng, and that
she should folowe after if she wold.
Approchinge then in this sort to the
persone of the kyng, who was we
pinge with the Quene his mother.
they hastened him forward so well,
as in a little whyle, they brought
hym into the towne of Melun, wher
they lodged him within the Castle,
in the whiche no kinge had lodged
these

these hundred years, nor any others,
but suche as haue ben wont too bee
sent thither prisoners.

My lord the prince vnderstanding
this news, perceiuing that the mea-
ninge of the saide lord of Guise,
was plainely ynough, declared too
the woodde (though befoze manye
doubted thereof) wayinge that he
was a prince of the bloud, and that
by the lawe of nature it apertayned
vnto him to defende the kyngs sub-
iectes, and namely to resist suche as
woulde oppresse theym by force and
violence: thought best for his sauety
to return him self to Orleans, and
from thence to geue all the kynges
subiects to vnderstand his meaning
& desire, to preuent the imminent
daunger, which hanged ouer theym
all, to thintent they wold assist him
to restore the person of the king, the
Queene, & the duke of Orleans too
liberty, and to maintaine the kings
edicts in their force and strength.

The house of Guise this meane
tyme, perceiuinge the saide Prince
to be retired from them, but not too
suche a place, as they woulde haue
wished, too haue better intoyed his
company, beganne moze ouertly to

execute their enterprise, causing the
kyng of Navarre to tel the Queene
that she must go to Paris, albeit the
kyng spake of nothing elles but of
his return to Fontainebleau, & ces-
sed not to wepe with the queene his
mother, seinge evidently their cap-
tivityte, & specially the Queene whose
sawe that happen, which was decla-
red vnto her, too the greate grief of
his obedient subiects and sernaunts.
And so much was done by the help
of the most of merchants, who
estsones persisted to sende wooorde,
that the presence of the kyng was
nedeful at Paris, so as being resol-
ued in the morninge to goe to Fon-
tainebleau, after dynner immédia-
tely the purpose was altered to goe
to Paris.

The Constable hauing knowledge
of thys resolution, toke vpon him to
be one of the first at Paris, to begin
to execute their enterprisement to be
done, throughout al the towne of
this realme, as sithes the effects whi-
che haue folowed, haue geue me tū-
derstande, & that with the greatest
ferro: and strikinge of a feare into
men that he coulde in suche sorte, as
departing from Melun at one of the

clocke at after noone, accompanied
with two hundred horses or more,
all furnished with ii. or. iii. pistolets,
entred into the sayde towne aboute
eight of the clocke at night, and the
next morninge very early he wente
without any charge or commission
to apprehende monsieur de Ruzé, an
advocate in the court of parliamēt,
who asking him by what authorite,
he made him prisoner, & for what
cause, he had no answer but these
wordes: Content your selfe, that I
am Constable: for in dede he doeth
pretende, that withoute other com-
mission or commaundemēt, he hath
power to commaunde in thabsence
of the kynge, and the kynge of Na-
uarre, whatsoever he should thinke
good, as he spake aloud too all the
worlde: doinge all thinges in suche
rage, as is incredible to many.

3
The sayde Ruzé, havinge bene
thus taken and sent prisoner to the
Bastille, within a very strait pry-
son, for what cause no man as yet
knoweth (oneles it be for that he is
one of them, whiche did mooste fre-
quent and favour openly the refor-
med religiō) he went forth with one
of

of the Towne to a house named the
Temple of Jerusalem, nere S. Ja-
mes gate (in which place the assen-
bly and preaching was made) where
he caused to be plucked downe, and
throwne to the earth y^e Pulpit wher-
in they preached, and certain seates
and stooles whiche were there, and
the same heaped altogether, caused
it to be set on fire, beinge assisted
wth a verie greate number of the
Vulgar people, which blessed hym,
and praised him very highly, to see
him do so vertuous, and so worthy a
dede, so: a Constable of Fraunce, the
said Constable sayng openly, that
there must be no more such assēblyes
within this Realme, & that the prea-
chers must needs retire them selues
thence, and that there shoulde be an
Edit published to that ende. From
thens he went to doe as much after
diner, in an other house when also
thasseblyes were made named Pop-
incourt, which is withoute S. An-
thonys gate: and there waited up-
pon, yea more then before y^e by the
vulgar sorte, after he had caused the
Pulpyt to be throwne downe, and

the seates and if to be laid together
he did the lyke of that he did, at the
other house, so as the people seynge
themselves so much made of by a Con-
stable of Fraunce, even as though
he had bene in a manner their felow,
they were so wel kindled, as not sa-
tisfied to have set on fire the Bul-
pits and seates, they tooke holdnes
forthwith (the said Constable being
present and consenting) to sette on
fire the house which was great and
wide, so as now it is razed to the ve-
ry grounde. ^{the execution of the same}
And this vulgar people foolish and
mad by meanes of the familiarities
shewed them by the Constable, not
yet satisfied, though the general li-
bertye given to all menne to weare
weapons at the becke and commaun-
dement of the pryncesse of Merchau-
tes: that. iiii. or. v. daies together there
was nothing hard and spoken of but
murthers, robberies, pillages, and
open iniuries vsed by the people vpon
h next vnto the, of what quality so-
euer they were, if they had bene in
neuer so litel suspicyon of religio, &
there was not so honest a man, that
in passing by the stregates (if he were
in

in the least suspicion that coulde be
trew or false for the same religion)
y was not iniured & outraged, ene-
ry man having full liberty to catpe
pistolettes in the streets, in somuch
as of all sides there was nothyng
heard but continual noise of shot.

Done after the comminge of the
Constable, the king and the Quene
were brought to Boys de Vincen-
nes, and even after the next morow
the said house of Guise, because that
place was not strong ynoughe for
their purpose, caused the kynge to
hasten his entry, because they wold
lodge him in the castle of the Loure
as the place whiche they took
to be mooste safe for theym. Suche
an entree beyng made after a fac-
on not accustomed & with the vani-
shing of the kings greatnes, even
amonges strange nations, whiche
was done, for that they supposed
hereby to hide the knowledge of the
kings soverle captivite, wherin thei
do miserablie retaine bys maiestye.
And to keepe hym in a place more
assured for their deuotion, fourth-
lyth hereuppon they beganne to

¶ C. ii. *Continued in the next*

Denise to make open warre vpon the
said Lord Prince, & meaning to take
counsaill therein together, the Con-
stable said to the L. Chaunceloz, who
was there presente in the kynges
chamber, that this busynes belon-
ged not but to such as be exercised
in armes, to whom the sayde Lorde
Chaunceloz said, that albeit he and
those of his coote were not skilful in
handlynge of weapons, yet for all
that they coulde tell well inoughe,
when they are to be bled, and not to
be vsed, neuertheles forasmuche as
then (as also it is presently) all was
done with force, and open violence,
he was kept from them alofe, as he
hath bene alwayes sythen, and to
be the more assured of themselves in
all thinges, namely to haue by kings
counsaill at their commaundement,
thoi made therof by their own autho-
rity, those of whō they thought they
might make sure account as le sei-
gneur de Boffy master of the horse, the
Court villars, being kinsmen, and
allied with the said Constable, le
seigneur de Seilles, a verie affectionate
seruaunte to the said house of Guise
and the Constable, le seigneur Descars,
and

and the Bishop of Arras household
servauntes to the king of Navarre,
and whose meanes the sayd house of
Guise do vse, specially to go aboute
at their secret practises, and put out
those whom they saue prefere the
common wealth, before their owne
private passion.

But to retourne to their counsels
and erecutyons of the same, the
house of Guise hauing vnderstanded
the protestacyon and declaracyon
made on the said L. the Princes be-
halfe, and sent to the king, the request
whereof was, that he not stirred
with anye partyuler affection, but
rather with the duty and onely love
whiche he particularlye bare to the
crown, vnder the government of the
Queene, he had bene constrained to
enter into armes, to restore the per-
sone of the kinge and the Quene, to
their full libertye, and to maintaine
the obseruacion of the kings maiesties
Coictes and ordonances, and name-
ly the last touching the cause of re-
ligion, offeringe to retourne to his
house, if the D. of Guise woulde doe
the like.

¶ When hauing then perceived this de-
claration, and seeing there were three
points which they must finely loke
and couer, that is to wit, the kinges
captiuitie, and the countermandinge
of the date of January they proceeded
in all haste therpedicion of a letter
theight of Aprill last past, whereby
the king declared, that the bruit of
his captiuitie is a false and an
true sklauder, invented by the said
lord the Prince therby to excuse him
self of his doyniges, declaringe that
the Quene and he were in such ly-
bertie as they haue euer bene, & as
they coulde wysh, and that he and
the saide Ladye came of their owne
minde, into the saide towne of
Paris to prouide for and to remedy
the troubles happened. 30. 3. 1534.

And the Court of Parliament was
sent vnto, to reade and publish the
said letters, which was done so rear-
dylye or rather all hedlonge, and a-
gainste all custome, that (beyng
brought to the Chamber of ples, and
whiles that men were playdinge of
matters, they were incontynentlye
deliuered to the kynges mynisters
and the publication therof required
at

at their bandes) euen in one instant
it was ordered that they shoulde be
redde, published, and inregistered:
straight after, callinge to remem-
brance vpon a sodayne a more sub-
till wile and craft, in causing other
letters of the xii. day folowing to be
couched, wherby it is declared that
the said lorde Prince, vnder a faulse
and counterfeit colour of religion,
was sealed in hys persone, by some
sedicious persones, which kept him
in their bandes.

And to mete with thother, and se-
cond point purposed by the Decla-
ratyon made by the sayde Lorde
Prince, touching the matter of reli-
gion, they cause other letters of the
xi. of the same moneth to be dispat-
ched, wherby the kinge geueth un-
derstande, that he is informed, that
diuers haue retired them selues to
Willeams (assembled in great num-
bers) and to other places, vnder co-
lor of a feare whiche they saye they
haue, that their consciences shalbe
searched, and that they shalbe staide
from the vsynge of Theopydes and
ordinances made by him, namely in
p. last moneth of January, touching
the

the matter of religion, and to
bere and trouble theym for the opi-
nion whiche they holde. He de-
clareth by the same, that to take a-
way all feare and doubte, he hath
not ment to call the sayde Cōcyt to
question, neyther that anye shuld be
touchinge the cause of religion mo-
lested, except the Towne of Waria,
Faulrbourges, and Baylywike of
the same, wherin the sayd kynge de-
clareth, that he will not haue anye
publike or priuate assēblies made,
no2 anye administration of sacra-
mentes in other sorte, then as hath
beene receyued and obserued in the
Church of Roome. Which letters
beinge presented in the saide Court
by the saide Duke of Glouc and the
Constable, albeit they were altoget-
her contrary to Whedie of Januar-
ye, whiche is generall for all the
townes, yet are they redde, publi-
shed, and entolled, wherunto the
said Court added, that the said read-
yng and publication made by the
same, is, in respect of the present ne-
cessyte of the tyme, and as it were
only by waye of a provision, & until
suche time as it be otherwise provi-
ded

ded which discovereth sufficiently y^e
the meaning of the said Court, and
the D. of Guise is all one, that is, to
make frustrate the last Edict of Ja-
nuary, in keepinge too their vse the
chiefe towne, like as the saide D. of
Guise did at that time euidently de-
clare in the sayde Court: So as yet
further, the matter was made more
apparant by other letters depeched
at the same tyme; By the which the
kyng declareth, that he meaneth
not that the saide Edict take place,
but in the towne, where the prea-
chers were already established, and
not in the rest. Whiche were in this
sort sent forth, partly too serue for
an occasion, to make the cruell and
horrible slaughter, whiche folowed
soone after in the towne of Sens,
where against all huminite a great
number of people were killed, besi-
des great robberies and sackinge of
houses, whiche continued two daies
together, and not without great sus-
picion, against the cardinal of Guise,
archbishop there, and of his mini-
sters and seruants. Which is the
tyme of all that I haue ben able too
gather of y^e whiche hath happened
hitherto

Hitherto, couering the present trou-
ble and controuersie, beinge in this
realme, and for which euery man
in the same is in armes.
It resteth now to geue vnderstand
by degrees all the reasons whereto
thone side & thother may help them
selves, to cause all men more perfectly
knowe which of the two is better
grounded, & may be said to haue en-
tered into armes with best righte of
their side. We haue now seene howe
the house of Guile, & constable & Mar-
shal S. Andre, withdrew them selves
fro the Courte one after another, &
the smal regard they haue had to
the Quene, sithens they haue sold them
selfe backt with the king of Nauarre
& how their best & chief pretext hath
alwayes ben, that they do arme the
selves to maintayne the Catholique
religion. Takinge occasion to finde
faulte with the gouernements of the
realme: charginge the Quene much
for her owne greates lenite and soft-
nes, the kynges counsayl, for win-
kinge at thinges, and the magistra-
res for their negligence, and about
all thinges complayning of the last
vniuersall and schallier y^e 30^e Edw
third -

Edict of January. We haue also
sene the beginning, proceedinge, and
ende of their etreppice, alwaies gui-
ded by violence and strong hand, by
murthers and shedding of bloude, &
by disobeinge the Queenes expresse
cōmaundements: & next their coun-
sail deuised frō the king. The solli-
citations, stirres, & tumultes raised
in the towne of Paris, by such as
were suborned, & by makinge muche
of the people, seruing much to theyr
purpose. And lastly the seasinge of
the kyng and Quenes persons, the
pressinge of the kynges counsaill &
to his officers of iustice, hauing eu-
er violently extorted, and in dede veri-
fied ones lettre in an others necke, cō-
trary to custome and the Edicts.

On the prince of Condee his side,
we see too the contrary, hys goinge
frome the Courte with the Quee-
nes sauoure, and with promise
too retourne thither soorthwith.

We see hys abode at Paris too
haue bene quiet, and requisite to
steepe the spyres, which were there
towards. And next his ready obeing
of the Quenes commaundementes,
although
Gns

although it had ben moze sette for
the D. of Guise first to haue obeyed
thesame. The outrage and inturbe
done to the sayde lord by the pro-
uolt of the marchaunts, as if it had
ben to an enemy of the crowne, bozn
neverthelesse paciently by the sayde
pznce. His returninge to Orleans
for the sauetie of his persone, and of
his, after that the kinge & Quenes
captiuitie, was verpe openlye dis-
couered. And lastely the declaration
of the cause that moued him too
entre into armes, sente by hym too
the kyng, with offer to retire him
selfe, and to lay doune his foze, to
as the house of Guise would doe the
like, the kinges Edicts remayninge
in their foze.

So as there is none, that seeth not
clearly on the one part all obediēce
to the Queene, and on thother side
disobediēce towarde thesame.
That thone side tooke weapon in
hande to offende, and thother to de-
fende. The violence of thone, and
the withstanding therof in thother.
Thone meaning to subuert y kings
law by foze, & of his own auctorite.
Thother as a pznce of the bloude,
and

e one of the Protectors of the lawes
of Fraunce, mynded to maintaine
thesame: and consequently the one
continuinge bys duety, and tbother
setled in the doing of wronge. For
what greate matter is it, that the
house of Guise can pretend, to touch
then, by retiring of themselves, and
to lay doune their force, seinge that
my lord the Prince is contented so
to do? What reason can they alledg
for them selfs, to minde of the selfs,
to disanull that which the Estates
haue so earnestly required, and the
Kinge by suehe departe of counsaill
hath graunted? If they say, they wil
defend the Church of Rome, whos
is it that hindereth them to do it?
Doeth any man se the Bishops and
Curates, driven frome their Churches,
doeth any see them staide from
preachinge, and too doe that whiche
good and faithfull ministers ought
to do? Or elles is it not, than they
beare malice to them of the religion
(whiche they call newe) to see them
do so well, as to be drive out of the
townes, as men infected with lepro
or pestilence, setfoorth to the raine
and wynde, and in the contempte of
euery

every man: Are there so many Chri-
sten people, which abide the yelms
in their towne, & namely the po-
pes holines, doth suffer them in hye
chief town, and els where: and shall
not those whiche confesse the name
of yelu Chyiste, as he in whom they
beleue is onely their saluation, doe
beleue & suffer for his Gospell sake,
finde a place in Fraunce too retire
them selves to: HO. 21. 13. 133. 20. 21
Yea, but forsooth (say they) Is this
a dede of a good religio, to take pos-
session of the kinges towne & pla-
ces, too entre into armes, withoute
his leade and licence, and too kepe
backe the money groynge of his re-
uenue: I woulde willingly aske the
question, befoze I answer them, Is
it a token of good religion, too pos-
sess them selves of the Kyng & Que-
ens persones, and of the chief towne
of hye Realme, of all hye force,
authoritie, and substaunce, too em-
ploye the same, to the thynfringing
of hye Edict, too oppresse his sub-
iectes, and subuert hye estate, and
for thys ende too vse the ayde of
strangers, seing the subiectes wyl
not consent to so manifest a tyzanny?

See then I pray you, how quickblin-
ted we are in other mens tales, and
blinded in oure owne. Nowe I saye
then to answer theym, that it sal-
leth for my lorde the prince, as a
prince of the bloude, a counsaillor
borne, and one of the protectors of
the crowne, euen to whome by lawe
of nature appertayneth the defence
of the subiectes, when some would
by violence oppresse them, to resist
thereto by dynt of sweorde, which
God too this ende hath putte in his
handes, and consequently to main-
taine the lawes and Edictes of the
Realme. And touchinge the towns
& places, wherof they complaine,
the sayde lord prince is assured, that
the kinge found him selfe any waye
serued & obeyed, then he hath bene
heretofore, and hath there ben any
alteration perceined, but onely that
they do arme them selves, not myn-
dinge to submitte them selves to the
violente oppression of the house of
Guise. And touchinge the money
deteyned, I desire too knowe,
wherein a manne shoulde blame
hym, whose hath taken it out of
out of a mannes handes.

yt then my lorde the Prince, mente
to stape that the house of Guise doe
not abuse the kinges treasure, too
cause straungers too entre into his
realme, and oppresse his subiectes,
wherein is he to be reproued?
But to dilate yet somewhat further,
and by degrees their reasons, not
willinge to omit any one of theym,
if it were possible, I woulde wil-
lingly aske them, by what meanes
it is, that they mynde to defende the
Romish religion, for the which they
declare themselves so well minded?
It is by force, saye they, in druinge
away the ministers out of h. realme,
in takinge awaye thassemblies, and
puttinge to death the chiefe of the
contrary religion; accordinge to the
example of the sedition of Mantouge
and of Bourdeaur, withoute anye
searchinge of mens consciences, so
that they conteyne them selfs with-
in their houses, and make no thewe
thereof abrode. I can not ynoughe
interuail of suche a counsaile, and de-
uise, altogether contrarie, too that
whiche they the selfs, euen the very
house of Guise it self, I saie (hauing
at that time in their handes, in the
tyme

of the last king Fraunces the boole
gouernment of the Realme) caused
to be published by letters and Edic-
tes: and at such time as the number
of theym whom they persecute, and
persecuted befoze was a great deale
fewer, and muche moze easye to op-
presse by force then they be nowe.

Foz they were of opinion, that all
rigoꝝ should cease, (as a thinge vn-
fit foꝝ the age of a yonge kinge, and
vnseemely, wherupon his comyng to
the crowne of Fraunce, should be no-
ted to hys posteritye to haue beng
bloudye) & that troubles and diuisi-
ons should be ended, by conuocati-
ons of the cleargie of the Realme, &
thither to call and admitte al sortes
of people that woulde come to pro-
pone any thinges foꝝ the matter of
religion, which purpose hauing ben
broken by the death of the late laste
kinge was executed in thys kynges
reigne, in continuynge of that which
by theiueselues was thought good,
and sythens confirmed by thaduyse
of all the Prynces of the bloude,
Cardinalles and others of the prync
counsayl assembled in the Courte of
Parliament.

D.i.

The

The house of Guise they hauing
sene that this way could do no good
(and some know wherfore) and ha-
uing theym selues perceiued made
and so often repeted by the states, to
thend to haue Temples, and being
knowen, that the Quene left no-
thing vndone to finde some good re-
medye, was in thende dxiuen to the
remedy of thedict made in January
last, by the aduise of the mosse hable
and sufficient men of this Realme,
as the best and mosse commodious
meanes, it is a maruellous matter
to see that they are neuertheles est-
sones come to set sozwarde the mea-
nes of force, and in dede they haue
taken the same in hand: as thought
thei had already forgottē what good
it did them, when they wente from
Paris to Orleans, environned with
meane of warre, even like as if they
had bene in the enemies countrye and
vnder coloz of a conspiracy made a-
gainste the late last kinge, who by
reason of his youth and good nature
had neuer done any manne dysplea-
sure.

And if it so be that the samples of
the

the tyme paffe, and speciallve of the
Arrians, Prouatins, and Macedoni-
ens (to whom for the selfe same rea-
sons Temples were geuen, some-
times without and sometimes with-
in the towne) cannot serue at al to
moue vs, to tollerate the lyke,
that yet at the least they whome we
haue seene befoze our eyes, may haue
this power giuen them, to make vs
wiser for the time to come: haue we
not seene in Almaine as muche trou-
bled for the same matter of religion
and more then we be: and coulde
one wythe more carefullnesse,
wisdomme, and force then was in
The Emperour Charles the fyfth,
woorthy indede to be placed amongst
the greatest, & yet there is none of vs
who hath not seene befoze his eyes,
that all that coulde doe no good to
appease the troubles for relygion,
till that he was at laste contented
to graunte an Interim, synce the
whiche the Countrey of Almayne
was neuer seene in greater peace
and quietnes hath the waye of force
& rigour serued to any great purpose

D. It.

It

In the realme of Englande: and to
proceade to the realme of Scotland
in what daunger haue we seene it,
some thinking by the self same house
of Guise reigning then in Fraunce,
to do those thinges then which pre-
sentlye they haue estsones begonne
here: What reason is it then to say,
that it is by force y we must maine-
tain the Catholike relygion, in dri-
uing away the Ministers (say they)
oute of the Realme, as if that there
were not a myllyon even amonges
them that heare them (if a man may
thus call them sufficient) to execute
thoffice and charge of a minister.

But their ignozaunce and rashnes
doeth yet declare it selfe forther by
thother point which they set forth,
making comparison of a trouble in
religion with a matter of a popular
sedicion. In the which they that re-
bel and be armed against the Prince
at the very time that they are moste
sedicious, they acknoweledge their
fault in their conscience. And those
which do stirre for the matter of re-
ligion, they are so farre of from
thoughte of euill doyng, that they
would

would be for nothing hurt any man,
nor thereby to contrary the due tyte of
good and faithfull subiectes toward
their kings and liege lordes: So as it
appareth that this is a foolyshe and
vnadvised opinyon, to thynke that
when the heades be dispatched, that
it should be easy to brynge thothers
back again, which oftentymes shew
them as steadfast & constant, & their
heades and conductour. And yet is
it lesse wyt and reason, to saye that
whiche they adde further, as it were
wyth great prudence intermingled
with lenitie, that is that they wyll
not search mens consciences so that
euery one wil kepe himself at home.
For besides that it is impossible to
do it, as they do better vnderstand it,
then thothers know it: there should
not be a better meane to take away
all discipline, and reuerence of God
from amongst menne, and in thende
to aboundance them to all libertie
of vyce: beinge necessarye that e-
uery mans religyon be ordered and
witnessed publicquely.

Yea but (saye they) oure realme
canne not indure twoo religions.
We see the contrarie in the mooste

parte of Europe, this beinge no
perticular disease of this Realme.

Wherfore then maye not they well
suffer the like? There is not one of
eyther of the religions, but woulde
wythe there were but one of them.

But seinge it is thus happened,
yet must the best meanes be deuised
and we become wise at the leaste by
therample of others, yea but (saye
they agayne) yf that take place, the
new religion will daunte encrease,
& in the end wil come to destroy ours.
See here a good beginnyng of the
distrust they haue of the goodnes of
their religio. For if it be of God, we
musse not doubt, but it will sur-
mount thother, and that it shal con-
tinue.

But that whiche causeth them to
saye so, is therample they haue be-
fore their eyes, of the force of this re-
ligion (which they call new) whiche
though it be but poore, abiete and
neglected of all menne, hath not let
not withstandinge in a fewe yeares,
to embrace almoste al Europe, and
to overcome and haue the upper
hande of armure; forre and vnder-
stande the consequence

lence of Emperours, and Kynge,
the pompe, riches, pride, & the height
of Popes, Cardynalles, and al their
followers. I desire to knowe for
thys purpose, if the Juyshe religion
thoughe it haue beene suffered in
Chrystendome moze then a thou-
sand yeares, bathe therfoze destroy-
ed and hyndered the Chistian reli-
gion.

Thus the whole beynge wel dis-
coursed, and ripely waied, there is
great apparance, that it is not zeale
of conscience, whiche pusheth theym
forwarde, who declare theym
selfe so well affected to the Ro-
mysh religion, hauntyng spe-
ciallye thys marke to shoote at be-
foze their eyes, to possesse them-
selues of the gouernemente of the
Kealme, and if they coulde of the
Crowne it selfe and all vnder the
visour and cloke of the Kynge of
Spanarre, by vsynge hym to serue
their tourne, afterwards to oppresse
hym, and enter into hys place, and
(to comme to thys ende) they ayde
theym selues wpth a cloke of re-

ligion, meaninge too maintaine the
Popes aucthoritie, whiche serueth
their tournes so well vnder the co-
lour thereof, and nothinge lesse, then
to haue an eye too the peace of con-
sciences, and quiet of the subiectes:
In suche sort, as he that would saye
at one woorde, that this is the Po-
pes warre, shoulde not perhaps bee
very farre from the truthe.

This hauinge ben alwayes the
forme and maner of his holines,
procedinge in mater of religion, and
of al his ministres suboynded by him
to raise vp warres, thereby to con-
straine men by force, to raunge them-
selves to his church, like as contrari-
wise, the waye of the Gospell hath
ben, to bzing men of their own ac-
corde, thzough preaching the woord
of God vnto them.

And we shall see in thende, which
of the two wayes shalbe founde the
best. They shal perceiue, how much
they, with whome they haue to do,
are bounde, ioynded, & vnited toge-
ther, and stedfast and constanthe in
their opinion. How many thousand
amonges theym, doe make no dif-
ficultie

scantie to lose their goods, and rather to dye then to chaunge, and refuse the doctrine, whiche they haue receiued. And they shall agayne knowe, that to gayn them by force, they must cause them all to dye, for that otherwise, he that shall remaine or liue, with the ashes of them that shall dye, wil cause others to be raised. Judge you whether it be not a fayre and goodly entreprize, to haue called in straungers, vtterly too extinguish the floure of Fraunce, & to set the realm in a praye. A monstrous vnfaithfulnes, worthy to be assailed by all men, as a wyld beast. To call (I saye) straungers to settle oure controuersies, & to gyue vnto them the places of the, which shalbe ouercomen, and to kepe him vnder foote, to whome there shal remaine but the name of a victor.

And nowe too make an ende, it needeth not (as I take it) too excuse my lord the Prince of that, that his aduersaries woulde maliciouslye impute vnto him, iudging his meaninge, accordinge too their owne. Sayinge: that this is not (as it is

D. b.

not

not in dede for their parte) the zeale
of religion that moued hym. And
that his griefe is in an other place,
proceedinge of some affection of ha-
tred, reuenge or ambition. If the
sayde lord the Prince hadde not
already gyuen me sufficientlie un-
derstande, that he is nothinge lesse
then vindicatif, and that accordings
to the profession, whiche he maketh
of the Gospel, he hath remitted all
reuenge to God, he woulde not
denye but that the house of Guyse
hath geuen hym sufficient occasion,
to enter into this desire of reuenge.
And as touching the matter of am-
bition, they them selves knowe bet-
ter howe he hath liued heretofore,
and howe hee is increased in sub-
staunce, and that if he were alto-
gether distempered (as they be) with
this thirsting after goods, auctho-
ritie, and greatnes, that it is longe of
none, but of hym selfe that the
same is not quenched.

And (to make an ende) you haue
here the discours by degrees, of the
cōtrouersy happened in this realme
and the causes and reasons, that
may

maye be alledged of thone side and
thother, too haue moued eyther of
the partyes, too haue entred into
armes. Nowe resteth it in euery
subiectes choyle, oz anye other,
hauing desire to stirre, to the
partakynge with thons
oz thother, too
iudge since
relpe, and
without
passion, to
whiche of the
twoo parties hee
shall do best to iopn
hym selfe.

¶:¶:¶

¶FINIS.

¶:¶